

14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND
COMPONENT UNIT FINANCIAL REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2013

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
Title Page	
Table of Contents	2-3
FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Report of Independent Auditors	4-6
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	7
Statement of Activities	8
Fund Financial Statements:	
Governmental Fund:	
Balance Sheet	9
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance	10
Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	11
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13-22
Required Supplementary Information	23
Budgetary Comparison Schedule-Budgetary (Non-GAAP) Basis	24
Note to Required Supplementary Information-Budgetary Reporting	25

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Page

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Conducted in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	26-28
Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings	29-30
Management's Corrective Action Plan for Current Year Audit Findings (Unaudited)	31
Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings	32

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Judge Lilynn Cutrer
14th Judicial District Court
Child Support Enforcement Fund
Lake Charles, Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying component unit financial statements of the governmental activities of 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund, a component unit of the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Fund's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities of the 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund as of December 31, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on pages 23-25 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 24, 2014, on our consideration of the 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Ms Elroy Quirk & Burch
Lake Charles, Louisiana
June 24, 2014

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2013

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,292,950
Interest receivable	49
Miscellaneous receivable	1,197
Intergovernmental receivable	<u>65,202</u>
	1,359,398

NONCURRENT ASSETS

Capital assets, net of depreciation	<u>3,191</u>
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Total assets	1,362,589
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LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	<u>4,262</u>
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Total liabilities	4,262
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NET POSITION

Net investment in capital assets	3,191
Unrestricted	<u>1,355,136</u>

Total net position	<u>\$ 1,358,327</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
December 31, 2013

	<u>Functions/Programs</u>			
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Total Net Revenue (Expense)</u>
Governmental activities:				
Collections	\$ 530,859	\$ 608,698	\$ -	\$ 77,839
Teen Court Program	30,000	-	30,000	-
Domestic Violence Program	35,832	-	35,832	-
Depreciation	<u>5,409</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,409)</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 602,100</u>	<u>\$ 608,698</u>	<u>\$ 65,832</u>	72,430
General revenues:				
Interest				<u>279</u>
Change in net position				72,709
Net position - beginning				<u>1,285,618</u>
Net position - ending				<u>\$ 1,358,327</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

BALANCE SHEET - GENERAL FUND
December 31, 2013

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,292,950
Interest receivable	49
Miscellaneous receivable	1,197
Intergovernmental receivable	<u>65,202</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,359,398</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	\$ 4,262
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FUND BALANCE

Unassigned	<u>1,355,136</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 1,359,398</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - GENERAL FUND
December 31, 2013

Revenues:	
Collection fees	\$ 608,698
Grant revenues	65,832
Interest income	<u>279</u>
Total revenues	<u>674,809</u>
Expenditures:	
Current operations:	
Collections	530,859
Teen Court Program	30,000
Domestic Violence Program	<u>35,832</u>
Total expenditures	<u>596,691</u>
Excess of revenue over expenditures	78,118
Fund balance - beginning	<u>1,277,018</u>
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ 1,355,136</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
December 31, 2013

Total governmental fund balances \$ 1,355,136

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
statement of net position is different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities
are not financial resources and, therefore,
are not reported in the funds. 3,191

Net position of governmental activities \$ 1,358,327

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended December 31, 2013

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
Statement of activities is different because:

Net change in fund balance \$ 78,118

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
statement of net position is different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as
expenditures. However, in the statement of
activities the costs of those assets are
allocated over their estimated useful lives
and reported as depreciation expense. There
were no current period increases in capital
assets. Depreciation expense for the current
period was \$5,409.

(5,409)

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 72,709

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2013

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund was created by Louisiana Revised Statute 46:236.5. This fund was established as an expedited process for the establishment or enforcement of child support obligations. According to the authorizing statute, any court with jurisdiction to establish paternity or to establish or enforce support obligations may implement the above expedited process. This fund was established in 1991.

The accompanying financial statements of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Such accounting and reporting procedures also conform to the requirements of Louisiana Revised Statutes 24:517 and to the guides set forth in the *Louisiana Municipal Audit and Accounting Guide*, and to the industry audit guide, *Audits of State and Local Governmental Units*.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

This fund is a function of the Calcasieu Parish District Court System, which is a component unit of the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, and as such, this fund is also a component unit of the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury. This report includes all of the funds relating to the Child Support Enforcement Fund itself as of December 31, 2013 but not the District Court or the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury.

The financial statements of the Fund include all operations and activities under control and authority of the Fund and it was determined that no other agency should be included in this reporting entity.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. Internal service fund activity is eliminated to avoid doubling up revenues and expenses. Fiduciary funds are also excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report financial information for the Child Support Enforcement Fund as a whole. However, the Statement of Activities reports the expense of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. These revenues are subject to externally imposed restrictions to these program uses. Other revenue sources not properly included with program revenues are reported as general revenues.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions relating to certain government functions or activities.

A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The financial statements in this report are grouped into one governmental fund type, the General Fund.

The governmental fund (general fund) is the primary operating fund. It accounts for the collection of authorized child support payments. The child support payments are collected by the State and then distributed to the 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Fund. As disclosed in Note 7, the Fund also receives a percentage of the collections from Beauregard Parish.

Grants received by the Fund are characterized by administrative and/or direct financial involvement. As such, they are accounted for in the general fund.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Measurement focus is a term used to describe which transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to when transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement focus - The government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position, and financial position. All assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) associated with their activities are reported. All governmental funds utilize a current financial resources measurement focus in the fund financial statements. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. The fund balance is the measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

Basis of accounting - The government-wide financial statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred or economic assets are used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from the exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when "measurable and available." Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined, and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

D. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION, EQUITY OR NET FUND BALANCES

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments - "Cash and Cash Equivalents" includes all demand deposits, savings accounts and certificates of deposit maturing within one year. Certificates maturing beyond one year are considered investments.

Receivables - In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Receivables are included in the fund financial statements if they are both measurable and available.

Capital assets - In the government-wide financial statements, capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$2,500 or more are reported at historical cost. Additions, improvement and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Computer equipment, including software	5 - 10 years
Furniture, office equipment	5 - 10 years

In the fund financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the fund upon acquisition. Capital assets reported herein include only those assets purchased by the Child Support Enforcement Fund and do not reflect assets of the court obtained from other sources. The Fund has no infrastructure assets.

F. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In some instances, the GASB requires a government to delay recognition of decreases in net position as expenditures until a future period. In other instances, governments are required to delay recognition of increases in net position as revenues until a future period. In these circumstances, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources result from the delayed recognition of expenditures or revenues, respectively.

G. NET POSITION FLOW ASSUMPTION

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Fund Balances - In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

Net position:

Net position is displayed in three components:

- a. Net investment in capital assets - Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position - Consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Constraints may be placed on the use, either by (1) external groups, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position - Net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in either of the other two categories of net position.

Program Revenues - Program revenues include amounts for administering expedited support payments as well as the various operational and capital grants. Management's policy is to allocate indirect expenses to the programs in the statement of activities based on the relative amount of time spent administering each program. Indirect expenses associated with administration of the grant programs in 2013 were negligible and not allocated.

- F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting - Annually, the Fund adopts a revenue and expenditure budget for the general fund. A forecast of revenues and expenditures is made based upon the prior year's expenditures, taking into consideration additional expenditures which can be predetermined and estimated. Amendment to the budget is required when actual receipts for the year failed to meet budgeted revenues by five percent or more, or when actual expenditures for the year exceeded budgeted expenditures by five percent or more. The budget is adopted on the cash basis method of accounting. Budgetary comparisons presented in this report are on this non-GAAP budgetary basis. Budget amounts are as originally adopted, adjusted for subsequent amendments.

Encumbrance accounting is not used.

G. Retirement/Vacation Benefits - The various court employees' salaries are paid by the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury and their retirement and vacation benefits are established and provided by the Police Jury since these individuals are employees of the Police Jury. The Child Support Fund does reimburse the Police Jury for the salaries and benefits of individuals specifically working with this fund's activities. The Fund does not provide any direct benefits in the form of retirement or vacation.

H. New Accounting Pronouncements

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the Fund adopted GASB 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, which provides guidance for reporting deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position in a statement of financial position and related disclosures. The statement of net assets is renamed the statement of net position and includes the following elements: assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. In April 2012, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities. The statement clarifies the appropriate reporting of deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources to ensure consistency in financial reporting. The provisions of GASB No. 65 were implemented by the Fund for the year ending December 31, 2013. The effect of implementation on the Fund's financial statements was not material.

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include all demand deposits, savings deposits, and certificates of deposit maturing within one year. The Fund's cash and cash equivalent balance at December 31, 2013 consists of cash in the amount of \$735,146 and two certificates of deposit in the amounts of \$400,000 and \$158,020 maturing May 6, 2013 and February 25, 2013, respectively.

The Fund maintains demand deposits through local depository banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Deposits in excess of federally insured amounts are required by Louisiana state statute to be protected by collateral of equal market value. Authorized collateral includes general obligations of the U.S. Government, general obligation bonds of any state of the U.S., or of any Louisiana parish, municipality or school district.

The Fund's bank demand and time deposits at year end of \$1,293,230 (bank balances) were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by pledge of securities owned by the financial institution in the Fund's name.

Interest rate risk. The Fund's investment policy does not address interest rate risk.

Credit risk. In accordance with state law, the Fund limits investments to the following:

1. Direct U.S. Treasury obligations, the principal and interest of which are fully guaranteed by the U.S. government.
2. Bonds, debentures, notes or other evidence of indebtedness issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and provided such obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S., including U.S. Export Import Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Financing Bank, Federal Housing Administration Debentures, General Services Administration, Government National Mortgage Association (guaranteed mortgage-backed bonds and guaranteed pass-through obligations), U.S. Maritime Administration (guaranteed Title XI financing), and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
3. Bonds, debentures, notes or other evidence of indebtedness issued or guaranteed by U.S. government instrumentalities, which are federally sponsored, including Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Student Loan Marketing Association, and Resolution Funding Corporation.
4. Direct security repurchase agreements of any federal bank entry only securities enumerated above.
5. Time certificates of deposit of state banks organized under the laws of Louisiana or national banks having their principal offices in the state of Louisiana, savings accounts or shares of savings and loan associations and savings banks, or share accounts and share certificates accounts of federally or state chartered credit unions issuing time certificates of deposit; provided that the rate of interest paid for time certificates of deposit shall be not less than fifty basis points below the prevailing market interest rate on direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a similar length of maturity.

6. Mutual or trust fund institutions which are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Act of 1940, and which have underlying investments consisting solely of and limited to securities of the U.S. government or its agencies.

As of December 31, 2013, all of the Fund's investments were held according to policy.

As of December 31, 2013, the Fund had the following investments and maturities:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in Years)</u>			
		<u>Less Than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>More Than 10</u>
Certificate of deposit	<u>\$ 558,020</u>	<u>\$ 558,020</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Custodial credit risk. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counter party, the Fund will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

3. RECEIVABLES

The Fund participates in several federal, state, and local programs from which it received grants to partially or fully finance certain activities. Amounts due from federal and state governments for collections activities and grants are reflected as amounts due from governmental units on the financial statements. Receivables as of year end are not believed to have a credit risk exposure and consist of amounts due from governmental units, reimbursements receivable and interest receivable as follows:

Intergovernmental receivable:	
Domestic Violence Grant - CFDA #16.575	\$ 8,498
Collections receivable	<u>56,704</u>
Due from governmental units	65,202
Interest receivable	49
Miscellaneous receivable	<u>1,197</u>
Total receivable	<u>\$ 66,448</u>

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2013 is as follows:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>1/1/13</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>12/31/13</u>
Computers, furniture and equipment	\$ 92,690	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,690
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(84,090)</u>	<u>(5,409)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(89,499)</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 8,600</u>	<u>\$ (5,409)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,191</u>

5. FUND BALANCE

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the Fund classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

Non-spendable -

includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.

Restricted -

includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained or due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed -

includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority (the Judges) and does not lapse at year end. Formal action by the same authority is required to rescind such a commitment.

Assigned -

includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the Judges.

Unassigned -

includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The Fund uses restricted/committed amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the government would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

The Fund does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

6. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Reimbursement payments may be subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. No provision has been made in the financial statements for the reimbursement of any expenditure that may be disallowed as a result of such a review or audit.

Management has represented that there is no litigation pending against the Child Support Enforcement Fund at December 31, 2013.

7. Joint Service Agreement

The Child Support Enforcement Fund entered into a contract with the Beauregard District Court System to establish and administer an expedited child support enforcement activity for that area. The Fund receives payment from Beauregard Parish for the child support payments made in that area. The State collects all child support payments and then sends the payments to the appropriate districts. The contract also states that the hearing officer will attend court several times a month in Beauregard in exchange for additional salary compensation. The total income for the joint service agreement was \$3,695 for 2013. This amount is included in 2013 collection revenue with \$-0- reflected as a receivable in due from governmental units. The contract ended in January, 2013.

8. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through June 24, 2014, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
December 31, 2013

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures that are required by GASB and are not considered a part of the basic financial statements. Such information includes:

- Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary (Non-GAAP) Basis
- Note to Required Supplementary Information - Budgetary Reporting

14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GENERAL FUND BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
Year Ended December 31, 2013

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Collection fees	\$ 630,600	\$ 630,600	\$ 604,530	\$ (26,070)
Grant revenues	55,178	55,178	65,812	10,634
Interest income	500	500	279	(221)
Total revenues	<u>686,278</u>	<u>686,278</u>	<u>670,621</u>	<u>(15,657)</u>
Expenditures:				
Accounting and audit	11,000	11,000	11,000	-
Office equipment	12,000	12,000	8,610	3,390
Meeting expenses	3,000	3,000	2,530	470
Dues and subscriptions	3,000	3,000	3,537	(537)
Equipment rental	3,000	3,000	3,095	(95)
Parking fees	2,800	2,800	2,772	28
Miscellaneous	1,500	1,500	735	765
Office supplies	10,000	10,000	8,950	1,050
Salaries	521,185	521,185	513,310	7,875
Postage and delivery	1,500	1,500	1,630	(130)
Printing	7,500	7,500	6,904	596
Professional fees-other	2,500	2,500	1,695	805
Repairs	10,000	10,000	10,396	(396)
Computer programming	4,000	4,000	50	3,950
Telephone	4,000	4,000	3,536	464
Travel	15,000	15,000	5,743	9,257
Grant expenses	6,000	6,000	5,990	10
Total expenditures	<u>617,985</u>	<u>617,985</u>	<u>590,483</u>	<u>27,502</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	68,293	68,293	80,138	11,845
Fund balance - beginning	<u>1,277,018</u>	<u>1,277,018</u>	<u>1,277,018</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ 1,345,311</u>	<u>\$ 1,345,311</u>	<u>\$ 1,357,156</u>	<u>\$ 11,845</u>

The accompanying note is an integral part of this schedule.

14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION -
BUDGETARY REPORTING

The accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedule presents comparisons of the adopted budget with actual data on a budgetary basis. Because accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budgetary basis differ from those used to present financial statements in conformity with GAAP, a reconciliation of resultant basic timing, perspective, and entity differences in the excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources of financial resources over expenditures and other uses of financial resources for the year ended December 31, 2013 is presented below:

Excess of revenues and other financial resources over expenditures and other uses of financial resources (budgetary basis)	\$ 80,138
Adjustments:	
To adjust revenues for program and interest revenue accruals	4,188
To adjust expenditures for expense accruals	<u>(6,208)</u>
Excess of expenditures and other financial resources over revenues and other uses of financial resources (GAAP basis)	<u>\$ 78,118</u>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL
CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON
COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN
AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Board of Commissioners
14th Judicial District Court Child
Support Enforcement Fund
Lake Charles, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the component unit financial statements of the governmental activities of the 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 24, 2014.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We considered the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be material weaknesses. 2013-1 and 2013-2.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund's Response to Findings

The 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The 14th Judicial District Court Child Support Enforcement Fund's responses were not subject to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Mrs Eloy Quink & Buich

Lake Charles, Louisiana
June 24, 2014

14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CHILD
SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND

SCHEDULE OF CURRENT YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS
Year Ended December 31, 2013

Section I Summary of Auditors' Reports/Results

- A. The type of report issued on the financial statements was an unmodified opinion.
- B. Report on Internal Control and Compliance Material to the Financial Statements
- | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Internal Control Material Weaknesses | <u> X </u> Yes | <u> </u> No |
| Internal Control Other Matters | <u> </u> Yes | <u> X </u> No |
| Noncompliance Material to Financial Statements | <u> </u> Yes | <u> X </u> No |
- C. Federal Awards
- Not Applicable

Section II Financial Statement Findings

2013-01 Lack of Segregation of Duties

Condition: There is a lack of segregation of duties over financial activity.

Criteria: An effective internal control is dependent to a great extent on segregation of responsibilities for initiating, evaluating, and approving transactions from those for detail accounting and other related functions.

Effect: When internal control is limited by a lack of segregation of duties there is always a possibility that transactions could be processed that would negatively affect the entity.

Cause: Because of the entity's size, it is not feasible to segregate duties to achieve effective internal accounting control.

Recommendation: We do recommend that, whenever possible, management take an active interest in reviewing the monthly financial information.

Management's response: Management concurs with the above recommendation.

2013-2 Financial Statement Reporting Controls

Criteria: The Auditing Standards Board issued guidance to auditors related to entity's internal controls over financial reporting. Many small organizations rely on their auditor to generate the annual financial statements including footnotes. Standards emphasize that the auditor cannot be part of the system of internal control over financial reporting.

Condition: In our judgment, the Fund's accounting personnel and those charged with governance, in the course of their assigned duties, lack the resources to prepare the financial statements and related footnotes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and to detect and correct a material misstatement, if present.

Effect: Material misstatements in financial statements could go undetected.

Recommendation: In our judgment, due to the lack of resources available to management to correct this material weakness in financial reporting, we recommend management mitigate this weakness by having a heightened awareness of all transactions being reported.

Management's response: We concur with this recommendation. Management has implemented supervision and review procedures to the extent possible.

14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CHILD
SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR CURRENT YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS (UNAUDITED)
DECEMBER 31, 2013

SECTION I - INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE MATERIAL TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2013-01: Lack of Segregation of Duties.

Due to limited personnel and the small size of the entity, it is not feasible to segregate these duties. Management does perform a monthly overview of the accountability of the fund and will continue to do so.

2013-02: Financial Statement Reporting Controls

Management has implemented supervision and review procedures to the extent possible.

SECTION II - INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE MATERIAL TO FEDERAL AWARDS

This section is not applicable to the Fund.

14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CHILD
SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT FUND

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS
December 31, 2013

2012-01

Finding: Lack of segregation of duties.

Status: Due to the entity's size, there is an ongoing lack of segregation of duties. Refer to current year item cited as 2013-01 on page 29.

2012-2

Finding: Financial statement reporting controls.

Status: In our opinion, the Fund's accounting personnel and those charged with governance, in the course of their assigned duties, lack the capable resources to prepare the financial statements and related footnotes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and to detect and correct a misstatement, if present. Refer to current year item cited as 2013-02 on page 30.